

the knowledge to address these issues successfully. I urge my colleagues to join me in pledging their support to President Fox, his administration, and Mexico's national parliament in their continuing efforts to address these and other issues of mutual concern.

Madam Speaker, as indicated earlier by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE), President Fox will address a joint session of Congress tomorrow. To President Fox and his delegation I say, "Bienvenidos a los Estados Unidos," welcome to the United States. I strongly urge my colleagues to support this measure.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GILMAN. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to rise in support of H. Con. Res. 233, which recognizes the important relationship between the U.S. and Mexico.

Madam Speaker, like many Americans, I have been impressed by Mexico President Fox's policies on a wide range of fronts. We congratulate him, and the Mexican people, on their commitment to democracy, which has been demonstrated in the revolutionary changes undertaken in the run-up to the most recent election, in the conduct of that election, and in its aftermath.

President Fox has broken new ground regarding counter-narcotics cooperation, economic reform, the fight against corruption and illegal immigration into Mexico en route to the United States. It is in the American national interest that he succeeds in all these fields.

For Mexico's economic reforms to take root, however, it must end its long-standing prohibition against foreign investment in its energy sector. The current prohibition has proved to be an enormous impediment to progress in Mexico. Currently, Mexico produces 3.8 million barrels of oil a day, the fifth-largest producer in the world. But, if it developed all the oil resources that it has, it could produce 6 million barrels a day, the second largest producer, according to the well-known firm, Cambridge Energy Research Associates.

The growth potential for its gas sector is even more dramatic. Mexico is currently producing 4.5 billion cubic feet per day. But according to Cambridge Energy Associates, Mexico could more than double this to 10 billion cubic feet per day. Canada, in fact, produces four times as much gas as Mexico even though both countries have the same amount of gas reserves. Currently Mexico actually imports natural gas from the United States, when the situation if anything, should be the reverse.

Yet, opening up the Mexican energy sector to foreign investment is just the first step towards the economic take-off that both Mexico and the United States seek. Once they increase their energy capacity, Mexico should resist the temptation to play politics with the Organization of Petroleum Exporters. Mexico, it should be recalled, and before President Fox took power, was a key player in pushing oil prices up from \$10 a barrel in 1999 to today's \$25 a barrel, when it colluded with Venezuela and Saudi Arabia to limit production. Its Minister has publicly boasted of this effort.

The oil price rise that they helped to engineer staggered our US economy. Richard

Berner, chief economist at Morgan Stanley Dean Whitter, estimates that every \$5 increase in the price of a barrel of oil knocks 0.3 percentage points off of our GDP. The price rise since 1999 represents one full percentage of our GDP, or hundreds of thousands of jobs. And the irony of course, is that the energy price rise that Mexico helped to create ended up hurting its own economy because of the repercussions it had on the United States economy.

What does all this mean for the United States and for Mexico? Clearly, the US welcomes our new relationship with Mexico. But if we are going to take this relationship up the next level—including improved treatment for the millions of Mexicans who are in this country illegally—we must have a new deal regarding Mexican energy production. Foreign investment and an end to Mexican cooperation with OPEC will serve the interests of both of our countries by opening the flood-gates of Mexican energy production and undermining the OPEC cartel. Cheaper energy will benefit the entire world economy—not least of all the United States and President Fox of Mexico.

Mr. HYDE. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 233.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. HYDE. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 22 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6 p.m.

□ 1801

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WALDEN of Oregon) at 6 o'clock and 1 minute p.m.

COMMUNICATION FROM STAFF MEMBER OF THE HONORABLE CHRIS CANNON, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following commu-

nication from Jeff Hartley, Director of Communications for the Honorable CHRIS CANNON, Member of Congress:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, August 2, 2001.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you, pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that I have been served with a deposition subpoena issued by the Third District Court, Salt Lake Department, State of Utah, in a civil case pending there.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I have determined that it is consistent with the precedents and privileges of the House to comply with the subpoena.

Sincerely,

JEFF HARTLEY,
Director of Communications.

COMMUNICATION FROM CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REFORM

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Chairman of the Committee on Government Reform:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REFORM,
Washington, DC, August 30, 2001.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER. This is to formally notify you pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House that the Custodian of Records, Committee on Government Reform has received a subpoena for documents issued by the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I will make the determinations required by Rule VIII.

Sincerely,

DAN BURTON,
Chairman.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will now put the question on motions to suspend the rules on which further proceedings were postponed earlier today.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 2291, by the yeas and nays;

House Resolution 233, by the yeas and nays.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for the second vote in this series.

DRUG-FREE COMMUNITIES SUPPORT PROGRAM REAUTHORIZATION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 2291, as amended.